UTICA, Feb. 17, 1848. My first letter from this city gave you a narrative of the first day's proceedings of the Demooratic State Convention, down to 9 o'clock, P.M., in reading the address, which I sent you, in part, vesterday. When the reading of that argumentative and sarcastic address was conclud-ed, there were loud cries of "Van Buren," "Van Buren;" but that gentleman was too much

exhausted to make a speech. Mr. RATHBUN, of Cayuga, was then called for, Mr. Rathbus, of Cayuga, was then called for, and that gentleman rose, in answer to the call. He alluded to the chairman of the committee on military affairs, (Cass) as a man unworthy of the confidence of any individual or party; and said, that, before he would vote for that man for President, he would vote for a whig, or for a man whose principles were not known—an honest man.

FLOYD-Who is that ? who do you mean ?

sident, he would vote for a whig, or for a man whose principles were not known—an honest man.

Mr. FLOYD—Who is that? who do you mean? Mr. RATEBUN—Zachary Tajlor! (Tremendous cheering.) He (Mr. R.) would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote to this old hero, before he would give his vote of Mr. Cass in relation to the Wilmot proviso; he accused Mr. C. of having deliberately promised to vote for that proviso, and then of having deliberately violated his promise. In criticising the senatorial career of Mr. Cass, Mr. R. was exceedingly severe. He is declared to have used up the chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, in a very effectual manner.

Mr. Rathbun was followed by Mr. Nye, of Madison, who entertained the convention with a laughable impromptu speech, a sketch of which it is out of my power to give; and the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The address read to the convention by Mr. Van Buren, a part of which I sent yesterday, concludes as follows:—

Fellow citizens; Having thus, to you, or in your name, expressed the sentiments in regard to national affairs, which we deem the occasion demands, let us briefly cally our stention to the mind of one familiar with the relation New York has borne to the Union, is a recollection of the vast disproportion between the honest ald our democracy have given to the democratio party of the Union, and the returns that have been made. From the great overthrow of federalism in 1890, until the final contest of 1844, the democracio party of the Union, and their strong arm has favorably given the victory to the democratio cause, and yet, during it at long period, how rare have been true in their allegiances to their brethen of the Union, and their strong arm has favorably given the victory of 1844; but we are encouraging and worthy

moratic fabrie, indeed, is at present in ru in—prostrated by the great victory of 1844; but we are used to salversity, and schooled in its uses. All that the indemicable democracy of New York want, to enable them to rise with renewed vigor and strength from their fall, is a fair field, and no false friends. History is philosophy teaching by example; and of all history, that of the democratic party of New York is most instructive in this wise. Springing from the revolutionary war, and connected with the feuds that had arisen in the ferective intervence of the ferective in the same in the ferective intervence of the state, it became, in no small degree, the sharer of contests in the same in the greater weight, than a desire for the establishment of just and wise political principles.

Many views which could not now be regarded as in any sense liberal, were still adhered to, because they were in favor, under the monarchy, and had formed no part of the issues which produced the war. But the glorious spirit which gave rise to the revolution, and which is, by its nature, at war with all abuses in government, constituted the corner stone of what was first the while the device in favor, under the monarchy, and kad formed no part of the issues which produced the war. But the glorious spirit which gave rise to the revolution, and which is, by its nature, at war with all abuses in government, constituted the corner stone of what was first the while the development of the constitution of slavery distinctions and the conformation of the constitution of

intervened site is interested, cannot sain by provening as it has been, and can be again, no adequate opportunity for the display of the beneficent effects which the spread of its principles is capable of producing, has yet been afforded.

The attention of our leading politicians has been too much diverted by tempeations from abroad, a tendency to which we desire to fix more reasonable limits for the future. In seeing what has already been accomplished, we may infer what may hereafter be effected by a steady and disinterested perseverance in emightened and virtuous political action.

The obstacles, which have for such a series of years, retarded the advance of the principles which should govern a party that is democratic in its faith, as well as in its name, are:

Its name, and the second of the price. Its connexion with the banking system of the State. Hosts of our firmest friends have been seduced by the temptation of being able by its means to live without labor, and have been rendered, through an ence, disloyal to their professed principles and have been seduced by the temptation of the most part, become in the end, alike workless, a well to their party, as to themselves. We, by this constraints also made our party responsible for the extent of which the representative system was degrated or which the representative system was degrated to the contract of the working observed was degrated to the corruptions, through both influence, and for the simulation of the working observed was degrated on the contract of the working by the banks themselves, through the working of the working the beaution, it was difficult for the masses parties to such schemes, and our cause suffered through this vensility, or indiscretion, or both secondly. The support for so long a period given by the democratic party to the professed democratic, the temptation of the promote the prospect, which is vensility, or indiscretion, or both schemes, and our cause suffered through this vensility, or indiscretion, or both schemes, and the prospect of the prospect of the second of the contract of weakness; the truth now so prevaient, that under the fraudish disguise of an intention to promote the prospective of the faming and mechanic classes, we concealed by the initiated; the design and effect of making the rich richer and the poop poorer, was well understood by the democratic masses before it was appreciated by their leaders. The numerous princely fortunes which have within a few years been accumulated by the favored few, whilst the business operations of all other classes was unproductive, have all six opened the eyes of all unpresident of the professed of the professed for the professed forms and the fact of the professed forms and the season of the professed forms and the fact of the professed for

engaged commands the support of all true patriots, and in this State, notoriously, is not the subject of party division.

The sacred principle of consecrating free soil to freedom, enlists the warm support of our electors, with insignificant exceptions. The great principles of the democratic faith, having thus secured a warm and general approval, the measures to give them practical application having thus signally triumphed, who ventures to doubt that on the first presentation hereafter of the great principles of freedom, in the persons of candidates truly representing them, the people of this great State will, with their accustomed power and fidelity incline victory to the democratic standard? We should gladly units with our brethren of other States, when union is practicable, upon just and honorable terms; but without their assistance, our own unsided energies can secure to the democratic party a dominion, which for extent, resources, outilization, and enlightened constitutional liberty may well be styled an empire of feedom.

Thus the address concludes; a portion of it, which adverts at great length to the schism in the democratic party, has been necessarily omitted.

It is altogether a remarkable document for

omitted.

It is altogether a remarkable document for this age; it defines, in a most distinct and thrilling manner, the great principles to which this section of the party will firmly cling through all vicissitudes. all vicissitudes."

The convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when several delegates, just arrived, were admitted to seats.

The convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when several delegates, just arrived, were admitted to seats.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman of the committee, appointed to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, announced that the committee had instructed him to present the following resolutions as the result of the delib crations:

Resolved, That the democracy of the State of New York hold to a strict construction of the constitution of the United states, and of this State, the independent sovereignity of the several States in all their reserved rights—eternal vigilance against anyencroachment by the general government upon the rights of the States, or by the State upon the equal and natural rights of the individual,—free labor, free soil and free trade—freedom from public debt—freedom of worship—freedom of speech and freedom of the press—an independant treasury—a revenue tariff—no distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and no monopoly thereof by land speculators—peace with all the world, so long as it can be maintained without a sacrifice of the national character—a vigorous prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, until we obtain an honorable peace upon a just and sufficient indemnity—and they desire the preservation of its populous States as a part of the American nation, without their consent—and they are prepared to resist the introduction of the European doctrine of the balance of power upon the North American continent, cost whatever it may, of treasure or blood.

Resolved, That a public debt is the strong fortress behind which the money power securely raises itself to fings over the interests of the public; and that the republican system, though existing in form, becomes a mockery and a delusion when the agents of the people in the falls of legislation, or in the cabinet, are subjected to the influence of the money power, whether it be in the form of corporate usurpation, profusion of expenditure, or a government exchequer; and that we h

clare, and guranty tant savery or involutary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shail have been first duly convicted, shall be prohibited therein, so long as the same shail remain a territory.

Resolved, That the distinguished purity, the unselfish fidelity, the noble sense of honor, and the superior mental qualities, with the many other excellencies of the late Silise Wright—presenting, in his character, a combination of moral worth and intellectual power unexcelled in the distance of the respective of the whole.—as well as his long career of high public service, and the patriotic zeal and devotion which marked it, are richly deserving of the love, gratitude, and respect of the people, to whose service he gave his life.

Resolved, That while the democracy of New York feel called upon by their regard for principle and conviction of duty, to reiterate this emphatic declaration of their sentiments and wishes, they have not now, nor have they ever had, a desire to prescribe a test in the Presidential canvass, which might prevent the union of all who sustain the general principles of the democratic creed, that they deeply regret that any of their Southern orethren should have unwisely laid down a platform inconsistent with that union, and inevitably tending to break up a national party into sectional divisions.

Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Dix, of the Senate of the Unit distates, by his high and noble bearing in that distinguished body, has become justiy endeared to the democratic party in this State, and throughout the Union, and we rejote is him as a most worthy successor of the late ismented Silas Wright

Resolved, That Major General Zaohary Taylor, by his masteriy correspondence with the war department. In less than by his heroic conduct and indominable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown in his party in this State, and throughout the Union, and we rejote is him as a most worthy successor of the interests of our armies in Mexico have proved the extraordinary mi

nas day, and entered in meet to the masses of the American democracy.

Resolved, That this convention are in favor of and recommend the holding of a democratic State convention, to be composed of one delegate from each Assembly district, for the purpose of cominating candidates for electors of President and Vice President, and such State offi-

triot, for the purpose of cominating candidates for electors of President and Vice President, and such State officers as are to be chosen by general ticket at the next
fall election.

Resolved, That this convention are in favor of and recommend the calling of such democratic State convention by the democratic members of the legislature,
according to the uciform democratic usage But in case
they should omit to make such call, we recommend that
the democracy of the State meet in convention, to take
such measures as may be necessary to avoid the danger
of being without candilates for their suffrages, which
will then have arisen; and that the State central committee designate a time and place for the assembly of
such convention.

Resolved, That the delegates to the national convention be, and they are hereby empowered, to fill any
vacancy caused by the absence of both the delegate and
alternate appointed by this convention.

Resolved, That the death of the Hon. Goo. P. Barker,
the late Attorney General of this State, is an event of
the most afflicting nature, and calls for the warm expression of this convention of its respect for his memory, and
sympathy with all to whom he was near and dear; and
that thereby the State has lost one of its most promising
and valuable citizens, society one of its brightest and
most cherished ornaments, and the democratic cause
one of its most able, vigorous, sincere, and devoted supporters.

The above resolutions were adopted in the

The above resolutions were adopted in the form in which I send them to you. They having been read by Mr Doolittle—

Andrew J. Colvin, of Utics, rose and said that this convention had met at an important crists in the affairs of our country; we were not only engaged in a foreign war, but a war of conquest and occupation; it was not a defensive war; the question of the occupation of Mexico would be the great question which in his judgment would determine the issue of the next election. This question would be brought into the canvess, and it could set be togst out; already we had four candidates for the Precidence—those candidates were Cass. Bushamas, Dalles and Weethury. It would be found that

these candidates were opposed to the reconexation of Mexico-General Case was already nearly
committed—these candidates were opposed to the reconation just read in regard to free territory. They had
assumed this position with a view of getting the vote of
the South; at all serents, these men were opposed to the
principle of the Wimot provise—a principle which we
hold dear, and by which we are willing to stand or fail.

Any State but New Hempshire. What State could Buchanan carry remnsylvanis; he did not believe he could
carry the vote of a sight Southern State; nor could
Lewis Case get the vote of any State except Ohlo and
Minigan Who, then, would be the nomines of the
states in that convention would be inermoded peen-abily
if they can, and foreibly if they must, to vote
for James K Polk; he firmly believed that James
K. Polk would be the nomines of the Statimore
convention for the presidency; he expected to be elected
in the state of the state of the state of the state
in the state of the state of the state of the state
into the state of the state of the state
into the state of the state of the state
into the state of the state of the state
into the state of the state
state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state
state
state of the state
s

thereby secure the nomination of a candidate for the fresidency who would receive the unanimous and cordial support of the whole democratio party; but if the Baltimore convention should attempt, through our delegates, to insult the democracy of this State—If it should attempt to draw us down to the grovelling, sectional position/they eccupy—they would find themselves peculiarly and particularly mistaken in regard to their ability to accomplish their purpose. But if the delegates which we now proposed to send to Baltimore, are not admitted to seats in the national convention, they would merely have to return home, with the assurance that the democratic party is disbanded, and that the nomines of that convention will not be supported by the northern democracy; if these delegates are rejected, every State must take care of itself. The Albany Argus, which has lately printed in its columns what purports to be an engraving of a Mexican guerilla flag, was next the object of the bitter irony of the speaker. This, he said, was the flag of the conservatives, and they had printed upon it the words, "mo quarter;" this was a curious device for them; they had no quarter to give if they wanted to give any. This flag, the duplicate of which Mr. Croswell had naively said, was in the War Department, was the guerilla flag of the conservatives; the electoral ticket printed under its folds would not receive the vote of a single true democrat in this State.

I regret that I am unable to give to-day a full report of the speech of Mr. Van Buren. It was logical and irresistible in its scope, and it was delivered in a style of simple sublimity which is a characteristic of the efforts of great speakers. We look upon Mr. John Van Buren as the impersonation of the genus and progress of this age, and as a man who is getting a strong hold upon the effections of the people.

The speech of Mr. Van Buren having been concluded, a conversation of some length occurred in regard to the propriety of making a formal declaration of opposition to a rev

The resolutions were finally amended as above inserted, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bokes, tfrom the committee appointed to select and report thirty-six delegates to attend the national nominating convention, then reported the following as such delegates, and their al-

Delegates.

Delegates.

Churchill C. Cambreleng, Jared Wilson.

Dist.

1. Platt Willetts,
2. Minthorne Tomykins,
3. John A. Kennedy,
5. Wm F. Havemeyer,
6. Sam'l J. Tilden,
7. Ray Tompkins,
8. G Kemble,
9. Pobt. Denniston,
10. J. D Ostrander,
11. John J. Viele,
12. John J. Viele,
13. N. Hill, Jr,
14. Cornelius L. Allen,
15. Amos A. Prescott,
16. Platt Fotter,
17. Wm. C. Crain,
18. Preston King.

Delegates.

Andrew H. Mickle,
Alternates.

Dist.
1. Samuel Philips,
2. S. E. Johnson,
3. Geo. H. Purssr,
4. Elijah F. Purdy,
5. Mark Spencer,
6. Amos F. Hatfield,
7. J. C. Blauvelt,
8. Henry Downing,
9. Merrit H. Cash,
10. Rodney A. Chipp,
11. James Powers,
12. Reilly Loomis,
13. P. Cagger,
14. Jas. S. Whallon,
16. Abm. Y. Lansing,
17. Arphaxet Loomis,
18. Wm. Collins. STATE DELEGATES Abm. Y. Lansing,
Arphaser Loomis,
Wm. Collins,
Jas F. Starbuck,
John Dean,
David Eldridge,
R. H. Sackett,
Leander Baboock,
Horace Wheaton,
Dan'l H. Titum,
R. H. Williams,
Addison T. Knox,
S. F. Gould
Wm. C. Dryer,
A. G. Chatfleid,
Wm. Calville,
Horatio Seymour, Jr.
Dean Richmond,
Robert H. Stevens,
sunanimously accept

ed by the convention, and, then, after the passage of a resolution of thanks to the President, the convention adjourned sine dic.

An Inhuman Family .- On the 3d instant, Jas-An Inituman Familly.—On the 3d instant, Jas. Goodwin, a resident on the Ottawa river, near Montreal, was tried in that city for the murder of his wife, to whom he had been twenty years married, who was the mother of his seven children, and against whose conduct or character nothing whatever appeared, except that her brutal partner had beaten and ill-treated her, until she is supposed to have become partially insens. This poor suffers was allowed by her sister and her children to remein three months in a pig-pen, never onto cleaned, in the midsh of a Lanadian winter, the neighbor imoving and allowing it.

Highly Interesting Intelligence. PROSPECT OF ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE

Highly Interesting Intelligence.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE MEXICANS.

[From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 11.]

By the last arrival from the Brazos we have received several private letters, from which we glean a number of items of interest that have reached us from no other source, and which we have not seen elsewhere. Information had been received across the country at Saltillo, which would indicate some little work shead for the American troops sent from Santa Fe to take possession of Chihuahua. On the 15th of December, they were encamped at El Paso, from which it was understood they would march about the letter part of January The Mexicans in that part of the country, are making every effort to oppose their march, with a strong force. At first they did not intend making any resistance whatever; but, emboldened by the long delay of our troops at El Paso, they set to work in good earnest, and have now a considerable numerical force, and twelve pieces of cannon. Should our troops continue on their march, they will probably have a second edition of the battle of Sacramento.

Capture of Americans.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that some months since, our correspondent, J. E. D., with Gen. Wool's column, mentioned that Mr. James Collins, commonly known as "Squire Collins," who was interpreter to Col. Doniphan's command, and behaved with the greatest galantry at Sacramento and Brezita, had started across the country in company with Col. Ward and a small party of less than a dozen, for Santa Fe. The expedition was regarded as extremely heaved with the greatest galantry at Sacramento and Brezita, had started across the country in company with Col. Ward and a small party of less than a dozen, for Santa Fe. The expedition was regarded as extremely heaved with the greatest galantry at Sacramento and Brezita, had started across the country in company with Col. Ward and a small party of less than a dozen, to Santa Fe. The expedition was required and determined. The party were heard from a short time since; a

ill, and some of the foreigners in the place offered to become his security; but the Mexican authorities inhumanly refused to release him.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

A member of Capt. Mears's company of Mounted Volunteers was shot for mutiny in the latter part of December. He had threatened his captain's life, and had made many attempts to execute his purpose. He was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot life captain, notwithstanding the solemn threats of the man, addressed a letter to the commanding general soliciting a reprieve, as a personal favor; but he very properly replied, that unless some extenuating circumstances were shown, the man must meet his sentence. He was taken from the Provost Guard, perfectly cool and collected, and placed within sight of all the troops, who were paraded to view the execution. The guard fired, but only two balls took effect. He raised himself up, and asked for water, which was given him, and a reserve guard was then ordered up, and the sufferings of the mutineer were ended.

Another execution took place in Saltillo, on the 10th ult, at 11 o'clock. The oriminal's name was Alexander Neuson, and he was also a member of Capt. Mears' company. He was sentenced to be hung by a military commission for wilful murder in shooting a Mexican in Calle Real, at the quarters of the revenue guard. The scene of the execution is represented as having been extremely revolting from the condition of the culprit. The gailows was erected in the main plaza betwen the fountain and the jail. All the town garrison were paraded and formed into a square. At about hait past 10 o'clock a wagen drawn by four horses, escorted by a small guard and followed by two priests, drove under the gailows. When it stopped, a figure, clothed in white, alony rised itself from beside a comma-apparently very weak and feable—it was the loulprit, and in a state of beastly intoxication. At the apparently very weak and feable—it was the comparently very weak and feable—it was the purparently very weak and feable—it wa

singular to say, the Mexicans were much affected by the execution, and their sympathies were in favor of the oriminal—the women shed tears at his fate, and the men looked sad.

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE FAR WEST.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 7th.]

An express has arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe, by the way of Fort Mann, bringing us letters to the 16th ultimo. From these we learn that news had been received from Col Gilpin's camp, at Fort Bent, of an exoiting character. An express arrived on the morning of the 16th, with orders for company E, and one section of the artillery company, to be fitted out with the least possible delay, and take the line of march for his camp, as urgent causes required this movement.

Intelligence was received at the same time that a combined force of Camanches and Mexicans was gathering, about two hundred and fifty miles south of his station, preparing to attack him. For this attack, Col Gilpin was desirous of being in readiness, and, indeed, to be the 3g cressor himself, and that too by the 12th or 15th February. This news produced great excitement in the garrison at Fort Mann, and an express was immediately despatched to overtake Lieut. Tuttle, and ten or fifteen men, who had left three days previously for Fort Leavenworth, with a view to secure their return. In this they were not successful, as Lieut. Tuttle has reached the fort.

One of our letters easys:—"The greatest difficulty now attending the execution of this order from our colouel is, the want of teams to carry provisions and artillery, as all of our hornes, some seventy-fire in number—have died, except about a dozen, and they are barely able to stand upon their feet. Of one hundred and forty-four mules which we brought here with us, not more than air or eight head can be produced. As to the out-le, is mactually ashamed to eay that of the eight hundred that same out with our trains, only seventy-five or one hundred head remain, and the works are saily devouring them. What arrangements will be much 1 and 1 a

Fort Mann."

A correspondent of the N. O. Della, writing from Vera Cruz, Jan. 24th, says: "An express arrived on Saturdy last, from the city of Mexico, by which General Twings and Mr. Dimond, the Customhouse Collector, received letters in one of the letters received by Mr. D., from General Worth, he says that there is no mote prospect of peace at present than there was at the beginning of the war. This opinion, coming from such a source, cannot fall to be of great interest, as there are continually reports affect about negotiations for peace. Another from Mr. Trist does not make the least mention of the subject."

FOR VERA CRUZ.

of the subject."

FOR VERA GRUZ.

The U. S. steamship Edith, which sailed yesterday for Vera Crux. loaded with government stores, took over the following named passengers:—Col. Stainford, Col. Walton, Major Pitcher, Capt. Martin, Lieut. Samuel C. Soott, George D. Foster, Henry C. Trumbuil, Sergesot Reed and wife, and Captain Martin's cierk.—N. O Picayune, Feb. 11.

Major W. W. S. Bliss, who is now in Lebanon, N. H., partook of a public dinner there a fow days ago, and upon being teasted, gave a modest but thrilling narration of the incidents of the great battle of Busun Vista. Mr. Hatch, of the Lafayette House, prepared the ent realument, to which gantlemen of both partice were invited.—Besten Post, Ftb. 18th.

Buchauan, arrrived at Norfolk on the 16th inst. from the Gulf of Mexico, vis Havana, having on board the remains of a number of our gallant countrymen who perished in Mexico.

Among them, those of Col. Watson and Major Twiggs, of the marine copps; Lieut. Chauncy, Dr. Kearny, Smith, Bates, and Midshipman Carmichael, of the navy; Lieutenants Morris and Rogers, of the army

The Germantown had been to the northward of Cape Hatteras for twelve days, and experienced a succession of heavy gales, blowing at times with the violence of a hurricane, and accompanied by a terrific sea. But the sloop has borne herself gallantly throughout, suffering little damage except the loss of quarter boat w shed away by the violence of the waves. Commander, Frank-lin Buchanan; Lieutenants. A L. Case and A. A. Holcomb; Surgeon, Newman Fickering; Purser, John OBradford; Master, John Julius Ringle; Passed M. d. shipman. Thomas L. Vance; Midshipmen, Thomas H. Looker, Joseph L. Breese, Felix Grundy; Commander's Clerk. Arthur Dorsey; Boatswain. Wm. Black; Gunner, Wm. G. Thompson; Salimaker, Geo. Parker; Purser's Clerk, John Spackman

Theatrican and Musical.

Park Theatre.—The time of the departure of the

Theatrical and Musical.

Park Theatrical and Musical.

Park Theatrical and Musical.

Park Theatrical and Musical.

Park Theatrical and fits departure of the Circus company being so near at hand, has created quite an influx of visiters during this week. Last night the house was quite filled, and all the various feats of Germani, Walter Aymar, and Mosely, and the rest of this talented troupe, obtained the usual amount of applause. The performances were for the banelt of Gardner, the clown, and of course he and his comic associates laid themselves out in their funniest jokes and witticisms. The clowns at the circus are quite features in the performance. Their fun serves as a good foil to the bir liant equestrian and gymnastic ring scenes. Today, an extra performance alieven in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, for the accommudation of families. The usual evening performance will also be given. This is the last Saturday that the Circus remains here, and therefore the chance of taking the little folks to see them to-day ought not to be let slip.

Bowert Theatrax—In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mrs. Phillips, the play of "Love, or the

disposition of Mrs Phillips, the play of "Love, or the Countees and the Serf," was not performed here last evening. "The Gamester" was substituted, Mrs. Shaw

tre, last evening, was middling, and the performances passed off with the greatest celet. The drama of the Miss S. Denin as Julian the peasant boy, was excellent. Brandon, as Montaldi, sustained the character of the

Banvard's Panorana—The genuis of Banvard has created a painting which will always be an honor to America, besides which it pourtrays some of the most beautiful scenery in the Union. The public fully appreciate this exhibition, as it is crowded every evening that it is shown, as well as on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when it is shown at 3 f. M., as well as in the evening.

that it is shown, as well as not wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when it is shown at 3 F. M., as well as in the evening.

Highland Protective Society.—A grand concert will be given at the Tabaraacis next Thurstay evening, in aid of the charity fund of this society. A long list of eminent artists are engaged, viz: Signora Pico, Miss Brienti, Mrs. Jameson and Miss Kirkham, Mr. Manvers and Signor de Begnis. The American Musical Institute have volunteered their services, and a grand orchestra will also perform. The whole will be under the direction of Mr. Loder, and will doubtless go off well.

BRUNKTY'S GALLERY.—Monday evening next Mr. Malene Raymond will give his musical enterts ament, called "An Hour in Ireland." It will be interspersed with music of the Emerald Isle and other nations. He will give sketches of irish character; given in the English papers of the musical abilities of his family, being taught by the mest eminent European masters, we have very little doubt this interesting and anusing entertainment will be well patronized. The programme is replete with beautiful trice, duetts and solos. Mrs. Mrsymond will preside at the plano forte.

Colling, the Irish comedian, has concluded a very successful engagement at the St Charles Theatre, New Ocleans. He cleared \$800 at his benefit. He is now playing at Mobile with equal success. It is now pretty well established, that he is the best representative of Irish character living, and in his line, as avocalist, he has no equal. We hope to see him once more on the Park boards, where he will meet with a warm reception.

Barney Williams is playing at the Athersum, Pitts-burg.

Barney Williams is playing at the Atherwam, litts-

burg.

Dr. Collyer and his Model Artists have been engaged at Pittahurg. There is considerable objection raised against the exhibition being made in that city. Several papers are out against it.

The Mayor of Richmond. Va., has denied an application made by a company of "Model Artists" for a license to exhibit themselves in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Connor are playing at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. Hackett is playing with great succ as at the Boston theatre.

Signora Ciocoa is fulfilling an engagement at the Howard Atheneum, Boston, where, also, are these very elever children, the Misses Heron.

Mr. Jamison is at the American theatre, New Orleans.

The Ethiopian Serenaders are giving concerts at the

Melodeon, Boston.

The Viennoise Children concluded an engagement at Mobile on the 10th inst.

The Italian opers troupe, from Astor Flace, are to make their appearance in Philadelphia this evening (19th) in the opera of "Gemma di Vergy."

Edwin Forrest is playing at the American Theatre, New Orleans.

Orieans.

Madame Ablamowicz and the Alleghanies are also at New Orleans, giving concerts at different places.

Levi North, with his horse Tammany, are in the Crescent City. They perform at the National. Miss C. Wemyss and Miss Julia Dean are both playing at the Welnut street Theatre, Philadelphis.

Madame Augusta, who delights every assemblage before which she dances, was to make her appearance at the Charleston Theatre on the evening of the 14th

Julia Turnbull has been dancing at the Beltimore

We last heard of the Montplaisier troupe of dancers form New Orleans. Mr. II Placide has been playing an engagement at the American Theatre, New Orleans

passed off with the greatest exist. The drams of the Massacin of the Rock? was the first pleas, in which Miss S. Deulis as Julian the peasant boy, was excellent. Brandon, as Montaidl, sustained the character of the murdere well. The parts of Olympia and Alberti were also well supported, and Rocalie, by Niss K. Denin coeffed, and were as usual received with the Arcs Brigand's Son followed, and we must say, Miss Denin, as Fortunate Science, respectively. The Brigand's Son followed, and we must say, Miss Denin, as Fortunate Science, respectingly clever. The Scotch dance, by Miss M. Deloraine, west encoyed, and the anuscents concluded with the Arcs accorded, and the anuscents observed with the Arcs accorded, and the anuscents observed with the Arcs accorded, and the anuscents observed with the Arcs accorded, and the anuscents of the Arcs and Alderman Adams and Critical the approach of the Court this morning, on an indictance from his comic action, and genuine Yankee songs, kept the house in roars of laughter. Sutherisand, as Frank Freeling, acquitted himself very respectably—he improves every day. There was great regularly in the and this is owing to the great attention of Mr. Hield, whose knowledge of stage business is excellent.

Cincus—Downer Ameritmentana.—The ouricus and atonishing fasts of the Holland family, the Nixon, Carroll, the Ethiopian harmonists, &c., at this house, have caused amphithester stock to rise, and the audiences are growing more numerous every evening. That fest of one of the Hollands, of standing on his head on the top of a pole some fifteen feet high, surrounded with fiveworks is a most exciling and astonishing one. Burst of the continue with him to the end of the season, as he will introduce the continue with him to the end of the season, as he will introduce the continue with him to the end of the season, as he will introduce the continue with him to the end of the season, as he will introduce the continue with him to the end of the season, as he will introduce the continue with him to

and also sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Plea of Guilty.—Dennis McCauley, alias Moors, and George Hare, alias Smith, indicted for burglary in the 3d degree, in baving on the night of the Sih of January last, broken into the premises of Sylvater Tuttle, and stolen therefrom a quantity of clothing and \$3 in money, plead guilty to a grand larceny, and the court sentenced McCauley to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment in the State prison, and Hare to 2 years and 6 months. No other cases being ready for trial, the court them adjourned.

Court of General Assessons, Feb 16—Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Crollus and Asams.

Trial for Grand Larceny—Alexander Marston, indicted for grand larceny, in having been concerned with Edward E Burbank in stealing \$600 from Patrick Kelly, at a porter house in Walker street, on the 3d of December last, was called to trial, at the opening of the court this morning.

PATRICK KELLY, on being examined on the part of the prosecution, tertified as follows:—I was in the oyster saloon, No. 131 Walker street, about 2 c'clock, in the morning of the 3d of December last; as man was there who offered to make a bet with me, and took out a \$100 bill for that purpose; I then took out my pooket book to get the money to bet with him; my money, amounting to \$600, was done up in packages of \$100 each; it saked a person by the name of John M'intyre, who was with me, to hold the stakes, which he refused to do. Shortly after this I missed my money, when M'intyre said that every person in the saloon should be searched. Some policemen were called in, and all the persons who were in the saloon, including the prisoner, were taken to the station-house. The money and pocket-book now produced are the same that were taken from me.

Edward Burbank on the morning of the 4th of December last. I know Alexander Marston. I first saw him at Burbank's cyster saloon. He came in where I was at work, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after, another man came in, and after remaining awhile, they went off to

oalted, to prove that Johnson was a man of oac catacater and could not be believed.

The jury, after a brief absence, found the accused guilty. Seatence deforred until the close of Burbank's trial. The court then adjourned.

Court Calendar-This Day-Circuit Court-9, 12, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 23, 28, 29, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, February 16, 1848—No. 4. Henry Mathewson, appellant, es. W. W. Wetimore's administrator. On appeal from the circuit court; United States for Rhode island. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the decree of the said circuit court, with costs, and remanding this cause with directions to said court to enter a decree in conformity to the opinion of this court. No. 36. C. MoMicken, plaintiff in error, vs. Amos Webb et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Jones for defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Goze for the plaintiff in error, vs. the New England Sank. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Goze for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Goze for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 17—Richard Elitzgend, Erq., of Connecticut, was admitted an attorney and counseller of this cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error, vs. the New England Bank. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Coxe for the plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Coxe for the plaintiff in error, No. 130. Jann Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Hand et al. This cause was submitted to the court on plated arguments by Meetrs Eaton and Foot for the defendants in error. No. 130. John Tyler, plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error and one-lined by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error. No. 130. John Tyler, plaintiff in error and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error. No. 130. John Tyler, plaintiff in error and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff in error and concluded by Mr. Sox plaintiff